Ma. Jostan Jennenn, Post-muster at Clinton. is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establilisment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also Warren.

receive new subscribers and receip for the same. Dr. J. B. SEATT is our authoriz d agent, and will reselpt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he | Wayne, will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and

83-With this number of the " Journal" we | Yancy, finish the publication of the laws and resolutions, passed by the first session of the 30th Congress, and also the treaties and proclamations. We shall now be able to give our readers a larger variety of matter, and we shall endeavor to serve up as palatable a "dish," (always baring the "soup,") as possible.

From the Raleigh Democratic Flag. MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE. The following is a list of the Members of the Legislature of North Carolina, convened in this city of Monday the 20th of November, 1848. Democrats in Roman-Whigs in Italic:

SENATORS. D D Daniel, Anson, George Bower, Ashe. Beaufort & Hyde, Thos D Smaw, Lewis Thompson, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, and R. Wooten. Columbus, Buncombe, Henderson &c., N W Woodfin.

Burke, McDowel, and S F Patterson. Caldwell. R Kendall, Cabarrus. Camden & Currituck, J Barnard, E S Bell, Carteret & Jones, Calvin Graves, Caswell, Wm Albright, Chatham, Henry Wiley, Chowan & Gates, W H Washington Craven Alex Murchison, Cumberland, John W Thomas, Davidson, S D Graham, Duplin, Wyatt Moye, Edgecombe, James Collins. Franklin, Edwin G Speight, Greene & Lenoir, John Hargrove, Granville, John A Gilmer, Guilford, Haywood, Macon, &c., W H Thomas, Andrew Joyner, Halifax, W N H Smith. Hertford. George F Davidson, Iredell, Wm H Watson, Johnston,

Lincoin & Catawba. H W Conner, Daniel Ward, Martin, John Walker, Mecklenburg. Moore & Montgomery, Dr Worth, Dr J H Drake, Nash, Wm S Ashe, New Hanover. J M S Rogers, Northampton, John F Spicer, Onslow, John Berry. Orange, Pasquotank & Perqm'ns, Wm B Shepard, Robert H Hester, Person, B F Eboin, Pitt. Dr Wm B Lane, John A Rowland, Wm D Bethell,

COMMONERS.

J R Hargrove.

Reuben Mast,

Jonathan Trull,

Edward Stanly,

T S D McDowell

Newton Coleman,

Rufus Barringer,

David T Allen,

WW Ha man,

J B Cherry,

T W Atkin,

S. Ervin.

T Caldwell,

J W Scott.

E P Miller,

D D Ferebee,

Jennings Pigot,

Richard Jones,

Daniel Hackney.

S McClenahan,

George W Hayes,

Robert T Paine,

N L Williamson,

G S Stevenson,

Thos Griggs,

Henry Walser.

Isaac B Kelly,

G J Dickson,

Wm F Dancy

Wm Thigpen,

D W Spivey,

W R Martin,

R B Gilliam,

George Green.

N E Canaday,

James G Edwards,

David F Caldwell,

Calvin Johnson,

James W Doak,

Wm L Long,

Robert Love,

H T Farmer,

J T Farrow.

A C McIntosh,

R J McDowell,

M Campbell,

A J Leach.

J H White,

S N Stowe,

A H Shuford

John Y Hicks,

A H Coffield.

A A Harrison,

J J Williams,

Zebedee Russell,

Col Sam'l J Person.

Thomas H Williams,

Thomas J Person

Cad. Jones, Jr.,

P H McDade,

John Stockard,

Giles Mebane,

F S Procter,

T L Skinner,

CHK Taylor,

Wm J Blow,

Allen Skeen,

W L Steele,

Neil Regan,

J McNeil.

D W Courts,

T W Keen,

Willie Bean,

A G Logan,

Wm Wilkins,

Arthur Brown,

John W Ellis,

I White.

F B Satterthwaite,

JN Davie,

Dr Taylor,

N N Nixon,

E J Peebles,

C H Foy,

L B Sanders,

Calvin Koonce.

F D Reinhardt,

Council Wooten,

Kenneth Rayner,

R Smith,

Dr Ballard,

J M Leach,

M Clement.

James C Dobbin,

W B Wadsworth,

George W Pegram,

J H Headen,

J Y Hamrick,

Dr J B McMullen,

C Biggs,

Randolph, Robeson & Richmond, Rockingham, John A Lillington, Rowan & Davie, Rutherford & Cleaveland, Dr W J T Miller, Mathew J Faison, Sampson, John Reich, Stokes, Wake, George W Thompson, A B Hawkins, Warren, Washington & Tyrell, Jos Halsey, Wayne, John Exum,

Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, B'aden. Brunswick. Buncombe,

McDowell Cabarrus Caldwell, Cam len, Carteret. Caswell,

Burke,

Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Cleaveland, Columbus, Craven,

Cumberland, Currituck, Davidson, Davie,

Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin,

Gates Greene. Granville, Guilford,

Halifax, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde. Iredell,

Johnston.

Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon,

Martin, Mecklenburg. Moore,

Montgomery Nash, New Hanover,

Northampton,

Onslow, Orange,

Pasquotank, Perquimons,

Person, Pitt, Randolph, Richmond Robeson,

Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford,

Sampson,

Amos Herring, DAG Palmer, Stanly. Andrew M Gamble, Stokes, John Blackburn, A Nicholson, James Sheek, W Williams, A G Oglesby, Chas McClees, Berry D Simms Wake, Jas D Newsom, Rufus H Jones, J L Mosely. F A Thornton, T B Nicholls, Washington, C H Brogden, Jno. V Sherad L B Carmichall, Wilkes, J G Gambill, Samuel Fleming.

> From the North Ourolinian WILLIAM S. ASHE, ESQ.,

And his traducers. ed between Mr. Ashe and Mr Hale. of the whig party generally. Observer, and from subsequent transactions, it We intend to speak plainly.

ia, were sent to the Journal Office at Wilmington. And also, a whig paper, called the Alabama "Shield," printed in Alabama, was other name, we belive,) for Vice President * This was certainly an electioneering trick. Mr. Ashe saw it. It no doubt occurred to him that some person in North Carolina might attempt the same thing. Therefore, he, with a view to counteract or forestall any such proceeding, had printed at the Journal office, in Wilmington, three separate tickets, having on two of them the name of General Taylor for President, and the names of the whig electors for North Carolina, without the name of Fillmore for Vice President; and the other, with the name of Gen. Taylor for President, and Gen. Butler for Vice President, with the whig electors. These tickets he says he exhibited to persons in Bladen and Columbus, telling the democrats not to be caught voting any such tickets as those; for although Fillmore's name was not on them, they would undoubtedly vote for him if they voted those tickets; and told them that it was probable some democrats might be persuaded to vote such a ticket under the delusion that they would be voting for "Old Zack," and not for Fillmore.

When Mr. Ashe was done with the tickets, the last person to whom he showed them was a good democrat, Mr Wessel of Bladen county, formerly of Wilmington Mr Wessel asked Mr. Ashe to give him the tickets, which Mr. Ashe did, saying he was done with them Mr Wessel, of course, showed them to dif ferent persons, and told them how he came in ossession of them, and what they were print-

ed for, &c &c. Mr. Ashe was immediately called upon about the matter, and he very candidly told a number of gentlemen standing around, the whole history of it.

Mr. " F. J. Hale," (or as the Salisbury Carolinian once called him, "Edward Johnnycake Hale,") was at the time in Wilmington, and heard of the great outrage that had been committed; but says (which we really think is hard to believe,) that he had not heard that Mr. Ashe was the person who had printed or circulated the tickets. Mr. Hale wrote up to Favetteville, and caused to be issued from his printing office a handbill, in which he stated that such tickets (as we mention above,) had been printed; that he had seen two of them; that the person who showed them to him had received them from a "locofoco;" that the "locofoco" had received them from the "locofoco candidate for elector in this district, Wm S. Ashe, Esq.;" that his (Mr. Hale's) object was to "denounce the whole scheme" [we use the words of the handbill] "by whomsoever concocted and executed, as a base act of villainy, unworthy of any honest man's countenance or participation.'

Now, gentle reader, look at that language If Mr Ashe had knocked down, killed, and robbed a fellow man, could he have been denounced in blacker or more disgracing and stigmatizing language?

Mr Ashe's character as a politician, and as an honest man, is thus stigmatized before the public, merely because he did what we have

The language in the handbill created a general indignation in this place, among the dem ocrats; and moderate whigs did not like it .-Indeed the facts stated in the handbill were denounced by many as untrue. In this dilemma Mr. Hale, having in the meantime got home, managed to bring a second person to aid him Accordingly, next day, the same handbill reappeared with a certificate from Mr. Archibald Aaron Tyson Smith, who certified that Mr. Ashe told him he had the tickets printed, and why he had them printed

We procured one of the handbills (before the certificate was attached to it) and sent it to the Journal Office for Mr Ashe, with some comments upon the language used in the handbill, but Mr. Ashe was not then in Wilming-

We published the Carolinian on Friday, and our readers recollect how we noticed the hand bill. On Saturday morning we received from Mr Ashe some circulars, (a copy of which we published,) in which he stated the facts before mentioned about the tickets, and asked Does Mr. Hale believe the charge he has accused me of ?- 'A base act of villainy.' "

In reply to that handbill, Mr. Hale issued nother, in no way softening or modifying his former language. But regretting that it so turned out that Mr Ashe was guilty of the base act of villainy," instead of the Wil-

mington Journal !!!! At a public meeting of the whig party in Favetteville, held on Friday night before the election, Mr. E. L. Winslow introduced resolutions tendering thanks to Mr. Hale for the "manner" in which he had by the nandbill "exposed the fraud attempted to be practised by the democratic elector in the 5th electoral district of North Carolina."

Who can justify those resolutions? Who can instify any man, or set of men, in publicly giving "thanks" to a partizan editor, for using language towards a mere political opponent, such as only ought to be used towards a

The transactions that grew out of those resolutions we pass over, as they have not been NIED W made public

Mr. Ashe having seen and read the handbill, &c., on the 11th November he sent a note by David Reid, Esq., to Mr. Hale, demanding a full and complete acquittal of the calumnious charge Mr. Hale wrote a note to Mr. Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hard-Reid in reply. In that note of half column close print, there is but one paragraph of twelve lines that has any approach to magnanimity or fair dealing In those twelve lines, Ashe to have been the "getter up" of those ion in different language, because of the feel- every thing that is usually called for. ings of regard which he had always entertain-

*We have since received evidence from the Montgomery (Ala) Flug, that the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Monitor, a temptible boast of the Observer, that "no whig printer in North Carolina would print such tickets."

the tickets, and the use of them were justifiable, he (Mr. Hale) would cheerfully admit it ! (Wonderful condescension.) What can Mr. Ashe show more than he has sai and shown? He has done all, and said all, on the subject, that he can say or do. And again, Mr. Hale says that Mr. Ashe has assailed him wanton-It is not so. Mr. Hale chooses to call Mr. Ashe's denunciations of the whigs an assault upon him! Takes personally to himself By the President of the United States of Awhat Mr. Ashe said in a general way, designating no person in particular. Is he ("E J. Hale,") prepared to take upon himself all resent in the only manner in which they should spective Plenipotentiaries, on the eighteenth have been resented, the attacks which he well day of May, one thousand eight hundred and knows have been made upon him personally. forty-seven; which Convention, being in the dom of Hanover are or shall be exempt. touching his character in some tender points. English and French languages, is, word for He is a pretty fellow to pretend to take up all word, as follows: the attacks that are made upon the whig par- The President of the United States of Ame-A state of ill-feeling having been engender. personally, when they only denounced the cure and extend, by an amicable Convention,

tors, and without the name of Fillmore, well as the bearer of it! This fact is disclo- articles: (whose name some persons supposed to be in- sed in a handbill which Mr Ashe had pubjurious to the whig cause in the South ;) and lished at the Carolinian Office on Saturday

> and threatened me with a criminal prosecution if I proceeded further in my demand. This threat leaves me no other alternative but to declare to the

are slanderou-ly false. And with this declaration, I close all communication with an individual who, whi e professing friendship, plots most vile and malicious detraction of my character. I shall remain in town until 10 o'clock to-W. S. ASHE.

lust ponder on that! Indict Mr. Ashe if

Nov. 18, 1818.

such a course known to political or honorable warfare of any kind? The character of Wm. S. Ashe stands as Hale's"? We know that a few of our citi high contracting parties, such property should zens think he is every thing that is honorable ; Ashe as committing "a base act of villainy"

From the Raleigh Register NORTH-CAROLINA ELECTION.

himself to be all that we assert.

Counties.	Aug Reid.	1849. Manle	Nov Case	1949. Taylor
Anson,	400	1045		-
Ashe,	782	551	358	
Alexander,	201	334	151	367
Beaufort,	512	857	463	100000000
Bertie,	370	0.000	302	F-12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12
Bladen,	516			2000
Brunswick,	194	301	237	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Buncombe,	644		434	
Burke,	396	1299 743	286	
Caharrus, Caldwell,	377 138	589	377 96	C-1.02.204.6
Camden,	80	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	70	Pac-91813-5-1
Carteret,	365	1 122/453-330	317	
Caswell,	1081	263	1087	
Chatham,	781	935	519	
Catawba, (b)	000		-	V1
Cherokee,	217	582	175	549
Chowan,	228	Chich Park	171	
Cleveland,	727		421	0.000.00
Columbus,	440	5005000	274	
Craven,	730		616	
Cumberland,	1023		1191	
Currituck,	583		466	
Davidson,	669	1096 542	520	
Davie, Duplin,	391 921		251 939	
Edgecombe,	1406		1335	
Franklin,	673	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	658	
Gates,	390	371	289	
Greene,	315		237	
Granville,	946		831	
Guilford,	442	1567	373	1714
Halifax,	507	601	446	
Haywood,	430			
Henderson,	227		116	
Hertford,	173	330	2020	
Hyde,	298			
Iredell	257	1042		
Johnston, Jones,	814			P2.572.723
Lenoir,	181	215 196	136	
Lincoln,	455 1877	832	334	
Macon,	352	451	1593	
Martin,	557	339	545	(Nat)-015
McDowell,	000		161	1900-1109-1109
Mecklenburg,	1068	668	945	
Moore,	556	544	406	
Montgomery,	86	609	82	0.000
Nash,	897		798	
New Hanover,		275	1255	464
Northampton,	500	512	488	493
Onslow,	663			200100000000000000000000000000000000000
Orange,	1726	1714		
Pasquotank,	176		244	
Perquimans,	265		253	20 10 100
Person,	578		518	
Pitt, Polk,	571	589	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Randolph,	128 313		52	
Richmond,	68	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	225 71	
Robeson,	623	100000000	545	The Part of the last
Rockingham,	968	0,000	766	200
Rowan,	696		560	
Rutherford,	311	1037		
Sampson,	692		741	
Stanly,	26	746	14	Van 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
Stokes,	1223	1003	912	1014
Surry,	1226	1090	852	
Tyrrel,	106		96	
Union.	000			
Wake.	1293	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1247	
Warren,	630			
	182			
Washington,	1000	********		
Wayne,	1097		101	# 434371
Wayne, Wilkes,	309	1299		1060
Wayne,		1299		1060 maj31
Wayne, Wilkes,	309 634 41682	1299 357	34869	maj31

Nors .- Catawba (b) and Gaston votes with Lincoln.

WILLIAM B. JO.YES. Has just returned from New York with a large and handsome assortment of

ware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, Stone and Glass Ware, Boots and Shoes.

short credit to punctual customers.

Mr. Ashe would show that the publication of every exertion to render full satisfaction to all be made in vessels of the one party or the those who may be pleased to encourage him. other.

BY AUTHORITY.

TREATIES.

CONVENTION WITH THE SWISS CON-

AND TAXES ON EMIGRATION. CONCLUDED MAY 18, 1847.

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas a Convention between the United the attacks made upon the whigs, and resent States of America and the Federal Directory them personally? Before he undertakes that, of the Swiss Confederation was concluded and he had better find courage-aye, courage-to signed at the City of Washington, by their re-

ty, and justify his cowardly attacks upon oth- rica, and the Federal Directory of the Swiss ers, by saying that others have attacked him Confederation, animated by the desire to se-But enough of Mr. Hale's card. Just look two countries, have, to this effect, appointed, having created some little excitement in the at the cowardly denouement of this affair .- as their plenipotentiaries, to wit : the Presipublic mind, we propose to review the matter, Mr. Hale not only refused Mr Ashe any rep- dent of the United States of America, James succinctly, and with an eye single to justice. aration, but fearful that he would receive a Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United challenge to mortal combet, which he knew States; and the Federal Directory of the Swiss ence to the national character of the vessel, Mr. Ashe saw an attempt of some whigh he richly deserved, but at the thought of which confederation, A. C. Cazenove, Swiss consultant to the jurisdiction of has no control: press or politician, to have tickets so printed his cowardly soul trembled, he announced in at Alexandria; who, after the exchange of in which such article was imported. that Gen Taylor's name only would appear advance to Mr. Reid, that if Mr. Ashe sent their full powers, found in good and due form,

Article 1. The citizens of each one of the high contracting parties shall have power to some of these very tickets, printed for Virgin- last. which, as it is short, we publish, as fol- dispose of their personal property, within the jurisdiction of the other, either by testament, donation, or ab intestato, or in any other man-It is truly distressing to my feelings again to ner; and their heirs, being citizens of the othreceived at the Journal office, in which paper appear before the public. It is well known that er party, shall inherit all such personal es was printed a column of whig electoral tick- my character has been most wentonly assailed by tates, whether by testament, or ab intestato, ets, with Gen. Taylor's name for President, E. J. Hale, the Editor of the Fayetteville Obser- and they may take possession of the same, elbut without the name of Fillmore, (or any ver. I demanded from him in a manner most ther personally or by attorney, and dispose of courteous and polite, such reparation as justice en- them as he may think proper, paying to the titled me to. This he positively refused to give, respective governments no other charges than those to which the inhabitants of the country in which the said property shall be found would be liable in a similar case; and, in the public that the statements contained in his card absence of such heir, or heirs, the same care taken, in the like case, for the preservation of the property of a citizen of the same country, until the lawful proprietor shall have had time to take measures for possessing himself of the same; and in case any dispute should arise unladen and kept in a place of deposite de between claimants to the same succession, as stined to receive goods, the duties on which to the property thereof, the question shall be have not been paid, the cargo shall be liable decided according to the laws, and by the to the charges and fees lawfully due to the their will, and dispose of the same, paying he dared to challenge him! Was there ever judges, of the country in which the property keepers of such warehouses.

Article 2. If, by the death of a person ownfair as any man's in the State. How is "E. J. ing real property in the territory of one of th descend, either by the laws of the country, or reverse. (We suppose we should be indicted alien, could not be permitted to retain the ac- contracting parties, and belonging wholly to it. if we were to denounce his contemptible con- tual possession of such property, a term of not their citizens or subjects. duct as it deserves.) And in denouncing Mr. less than three years shall be allowed to him for so trifling a cause, Mr. Hale has shown withdraw the proceeds thereof, without paythose which, in a similar case, would be paid be a subject of the kingdom of Hanover by an inhabitant of the country in which such

real property may be situated.

ratifications shall be exchanged at Washing- country, or of its fisheries ton, within twelve months after its date, or sooner, if possible.

have thereunto affixed their seals.

May, A. D. 1847, and of the Independence like articles to any other foreign country. of the United States the seventy-first.

JAMES BUCHANAN, [1. 8.] ANT CHS CAZENOVE, [1. 8.] May, one thousand eight hundred and forty. other powers and States.

their respective governments: every clause and article thereof may be obser- cession was conditional. ved and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

United States of America the seventy. tierces. second.

JAMES K POLK. By the President : JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

TREATY WITH HANOVER, OF COM-MERCE AND NAVIGATION. CONCLUDED JUNE 10, 1846.

A PROCLAMATION.

tion between the United States of America places in such States. and his Majesty the King of Hanover was

navigation on a basis of the most extended pounds United States weight.) liberality, and of affording otherwise every encouragement and facility for increasing the commercial intercourse between their respective States have resolved to settle in a definitive manner the rules which shall be observed between the one and the other, by means of a treaty of navigation and commerce; for which purpose the President of the United States has said consuls shall carry on trade, they shall conferred full powers on A. Dudley Mann, their special agent to his Majesty the King of Hanover, and his Majesty the King of Hano ver has furnished with the like full powers the Baron George Frederick de Falcke of his privy council, Knight Grand-Cross of the Royal Guelphick Order; who, after exchanging their full powers, found in good and due form

have concluded and signed, subject to ratification, the following articles: Article 1 The high contracting parties agree that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise of any foreign country. can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the kingdom of Hanover; and no higher or other duties upon the tonnage or cargo of the vessel shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in a vessel of the United Mr. Hale save that if he had supposed Mr. which he will sell low for CASH, or on a States or in a Hanoverian vessel. And in like manner, whatever kind of produce manufactickets, though his opinion of the act itself He deems it unnecessary to go into a lengthy ture, or merchandise of any foreign country, might have been the same as it then was," he detail of his stock, but would merely say that can be, from time to time, lawfully imported "would doubtless have expressed that opin- he has a VARIETY, embracing a little of into the kingdom of Hanover in its own vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the He returns his thanks for the very liberal United States; and no higher or other duties authorities for the search, arrest, and imprised for Mr. Ashe." All the rest of his note is share of patronage bestowed on him for the upon the tonnage or cargo of the vessel shall onment of the deserters from the ships of-war [L. 8] mere mockery, the burden of it being that if last three years, and pledges himself to use be levied or collected, whether the importation and merchant vessels of their country.

Wilmington, Sept. 21, 1848. 2-3m other. And the same duties, bounties, and formed part of the crews; and on this claim

drawbacks shall be collected and allowed, being thus substantiated, the surrender shall whether such exportation or re-exportation be not be refused.

OLITION OF THE DROIT D'AUBAINE able in the same ports by national vessels. other toll shall be levied or collected a: Brun- vessels to which they belong, or to others of article of the same, the United States agree shausen or Stade, on the river Elhe, upon the the same country. But if not sent back with to extend all the advantages and privileges tonnage or cargoes of vessels of the United in three months from the day of their arrest, contained in the stipulations of the present States, than is levied and collected upon the they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be treaty to one or more of the other States of tonnage and cargoes of vessels of the king. again arrested for the same cause. However, the Germanic confederation, which may wish dom of Hanover; and the vessels of the Uni. if the deserter shall be found to have commit- to accede to them, by means of an official exted States shall be subjected to no charges, de- ted any crime or offence, his surrender may change of declarations; provided that such verian authorities, in passing the above-men- case shall be pending shall have pronounced on the said United States to those conferred tioned place, from which vessels of the king- its sentence, and such sentence shall have by the kingdom of Hanover, and observe and

Article 2 The preceding article is not apolicable to the coasting trade and navigation of the high contracting parties, which are re- sojourn and reside in all parts whatever of the Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg has spectively reserved by each exclusively to its said territories in order to attend to their af- signified its desire to accede to the said treaty own subjects or citizens.

the relations happily existing between the be given by either of the contracting parties, merce, provided they submit to the laws, as may be applicable to the two countries, and nor by any company, corporation, or agent, acting on their behalf, or under their authority, in the purchase of any article of commerce. lawfully imported, on account of or in refer-

Article 4 The ancient and barbarous right ing to the citizens or subjects of the high contracting parties.

When any vessel of either party shall be wrecked, stranded, or otherwise damaged on the coasts, or within the dominions of the other, their respective citizens or subjects shall receive, as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects, the same assistance which would be due to the inhabitants of the counry where the accident happens

They shal be liable to pay the same charges and dues of salvage as the said inhabitants for which purpose they may employ in defence would be liable to pay in a like case If the operations of repair shall require that the whole or any part of the carge he unloaded, they shall pay no duties of custom, char

shall be taken of the property that would be ges, or fees, on the part which they shall reload and carry away, except such as are pay. sale, donation, testament, or otherwise. able in the like case by national vessels It is nevertheless understood that if, whilst the vessel is under repair, the cargo shall be

Article 5. The privileges secured by the try wherein the said personal property is sitpresent treaty to the respective vessels of the uate shall be subject to pay in like cases. but we know him from our experience of eight by testamentary disposition, to a citizen of the war, or adjudged to be forfeited for a breach property of a native in like case, until the years observance of his course, to be the very other party, who, on account of his being an of the municipal laws of either of the high lawful owner may take measures for receiving other party, who, on account of his being an other party, who, on account of his being an other party, who, on account of his being an other party, who, on account of his being an other party, who, on account of his being an other party.

> to ispose of such property, and to collect and kingdom of Hanover may select their crews from any of the States of the Germanic coning to the government any other charges than | federation, provided that the master of each

be imposed on the importation into the United Article 3. The present convention shall be States of any articles the growth, produce, or in force for the term of twelve years from the manufacture of the kingdom of Hanover, or of other, were he not disqualified by allegiance. date hereof; and further, until the end of its fisheries, and no higher or other duties such citizen or subject shall be allowed a rea twelve months after the government of the shall be imposed on the importation into the sonable time to self the same, and to withdraw United States on the one part, or that of the kingdom of Hanover of any articles the growth, the proceeds without molest tion, and exempt Swiss confederation on the other, shall have produce, and manufacture of the United States, from all duties of detraction on the part of the ed to American vessels and their cargoes at given notice of its intention of terminating the and of their fisheries, than are or shall be pay- government of the respective States. able on the like articles being the growth This convention shall be ratified, and the produce, or manufacture of any other foreign or subjects of the respective parties, in chang-

he imposed in the United States on the expor-In faith whereof, the respective plenipoten. tation of any articles to the kingdom of Han- or emigration on the part of their respective tiaries have signed the present convention, and over, or in Hanover on the exportation of any governments. articles to the United States, than such as are

No prohibition shall be imposed on the imgrowth, produce, or manufacture of the king-And whereas the said convention has been dom of Hanover, or of its fisheries, or of the lice of its intention of terminating the same : duly ratified on both parts, and the respective United States or their fisheries, from or to the but upon the condition hereby expressly stipratifications of the same were exchanged at ports of said kingdom, or of the said United

eight, by James Buchanan, Secretary of State Article 7. The high contracting parties en- duty upon leaves, strips, or stems of tobacco, vessels, and on like cargoes imported in Ameof the United States, and Ant Chs Cazenove, gage, mutually, not to grant any particular fa- imported in hogsheads or casks, a duty which rican vessels. Swiss consul at Alexandria, on the part of vor to other nations in respect of navigation at this time does not exceed one thaler and one Given under my hand, at the city of Washing Now, therefore, be it known that I. JAMES diately become common to the other party; verian currency and weight, (seventy cents [L. s] K POLK, President of the United States of who shall enjoy the same freely, if the con- per one hundred pounds United States curren-America, have caused the said convention to cession was freely made, or on allowing a cy and weight,) the government of Hanover be made public, to the end that the same and compensation, as near as possible, if the con- shall give a notice of one year to the govern-

[L. s.] eight, and of the Independence of the in casks or barrels, and rice in tierces or half specified in the present article.

And, further, the kingdom of Hanover obligates itself to levy no Weser tools on the a- ed in the stipulations of the present treaty to provided that upon satisfactory evidence being forementioned articles, which are destined for, one or more of the other states of the German given to the President of the United States, by or landed in, ports or other places within its ter. ic confederation, which may wish to accede the government of any foreign nation, that no ritory on the Weser; and it moreover agrees that to them, by means of an official exchange of discriminating duties of tonnage or impost at if the States bordering upon said river shall con- declarations; provided that such state or states imposed or levied in the ports of the said no sent at any time, however soon, to abolish the hall confer similar favors upon the said Uni tion upon vessels wholly belonging to city duties which they levy and collect upon said ted States to those conferred by the kingdom zens of the United States, or upon the product. articles destined for ports or other places with- of Hanover, and observe and be subject to the manufactures, or merchandise imported in the By the President of the United States of America. in the Hanoverian territory, the kingdom of same conditions, stipulations, and obligations same from the United States, or from any for-Hanover will readily abolish the Weser tolls Article 13. The present treaty shall be ap- eign country, the President is thereby autho-Whereas a treaty of commerce and naviga- upon the same articles destined for ports and proved and ratified by the President of the rized to issue his proclamation, declaring that

It being understood, however, that the aforeconcluded and signed at the city of Hanover, said stipulations shall not be deemed to proon the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hibit the levying, upon the said articles, a tax hundred and forty-six, which treaty, being in sufficient for defraying the expense of mainthe English and German languages, is, word taining the regulation respecting transit goods. But in no case shall such tax exceed eight the treaty of commerce and navigation conclu the same from the said foreign nation, or from The United States of America and his Mapfennings Hanoverian currency, (two cents Berlin, on the 20th day of May, 1840, shall to take effect from the time of such notification of the said suspension of the s esty the King of Hanover, equally animated United States currency) for one hundred pounds with a desire of placing the privileges of their Hanoverian weight, (one hundred and four

Article 9 The high contracting parties grant to each other the liberty of having, each in the ports of the other, consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and vice-commercial agents of their own a pointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers as those of the most favored nations, but if any of the be subjected to the same laws and usages to which private individuals of their nation are subjected in the same place.

The consuls, vice-consuls, commercial and vice-commercial agents, shall have the rights, as such, to sit as judges, and arbitrators, in such differences as may arise between the masters and crews of vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews or of the captain should disturb the order or tranquility of the country; or the said consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, or vice-commercial agents should require their assistance fect or supported.

It is, however, understood that this species of judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have States and the citizens thereof. to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their own country.

The said consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and vice-commercial agents, are authorized to require the assistance of the local

For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and By the President : Any article sold and warranted that Whatever may be lawfully exported or re- shall, in writing, demand said deserters, prowhig paper, published tickets omitting the name of Fillmore. And in Virginia, the Jeffersonville Gazette states
the money refunded.

does not prove good, will be taken back and
any foreign country may, in like manner be
vessels, the muster-rolls of the crews, or by that in Tazewell county, a Taylor and Butler ticket received 28 votes. So just see what becomes of the conany foreign country may, in like manner be vessels, the muster-rolls of the crews, or by Declaration of accession of his Royal High

made in vessels of the one party or the other. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be pla- and his Majesty the King of Hanover, was Nor shall higher or other charges of any kind ced at the disposal of the said consuls, vice- concluded at Hanover on the 10th day of June be imposed in the ports of the one party on consuls, commercial agents or vice-commercial last, by the plenipotentiaries of the contracting FEDERATION FOR THE MUTUAL AB- vessels of the other, than are or shall be pay- agents, and may be confined in the public pri- parties, and was subsequently duly ratified on sons, at the request and cost of those who the part of both governments: And further, it is agreed that no higher or shall claim them, in order to be sent to the And whereas, by the terms of the twelfth tention, or other inconvenience by the Hano- be delayed until the tribunal before which his State or States shall confer similar favors up

> been carried into effect. Article 10. The citizens and subjects of the and obligations:" high contracting parties shall be permitted to And whereas the government of his Royal fairs, and also to hire and occupy houses and and to all the stipulations and provisions Article 3. No priority or preference shall ware-houses for the purposes of their com- therein contained, so far as the same are or well general as special, relative to the right of to become a party thereto; that is to say, in residing and trading.

lations in force, they shall be at liberty to ma nage, themselves, their own business in all Oldenburg has no interest, and over which it ment and sale of their goods, by wholesale or E de Beaulieu Marconnay, of the privy coun upon them, with the names of the whige elecsuch agents and brokers as they may deem of Oldenburg, and A D. Mann, special agent, proper, they being in all these cases to be on the part of the United States, invested with treated as the citizens or subjects of the coun- full powers to this effect, found in good and try in which they reside; it being, neverthe less, understood that they shall remain subject to the said laws and regulations; also, in respect to sales by wholesale or retail.

> They shall have free access to the tribunals of justice in their litigious affairs on the same terms which are granted by the law and usage of the country to native citizens or subjects, of their rights such advocates, attorneys, and and perfectly, to all intents and purposes, as other agents, as th y may judge proper. The citizens or subjects of each party shall have power to dispose o their personal property within the jurisdiction of the other by ratified between them, in the ordinary torm.

Their personal representatives, being citizens or subjects of the other contracting party, shall succeed to their said personal property, whether by testament or ab intestato. They may take possession thereof either by themselves or by others acting or them, at

such duty only as the inhabitants of the coun-

high contracting parties shall only extend to In case of the absence of the personal rep such as are built within their respective terri resentatives, the same care shall be taken of tories, or lawfully condemned as prizes of the said property as would be taken of the March, one thousand eight hundred and forty

If any question should arise among several It is further stipulated that vessels of the claimants to which of them the said property belongs, the same shall be finally deci ed by the laws and judges of the country wherein it is situate.

Where, on the decease of any person hold-Article 6. No higher or other duties shall ingreal estate within the territories of one par ty, such real estate would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the sels, and on like cargoes imported in Amen-

The capitals and effects which the citizens ing their residence, shall be desirous of remo-No higher or other duties and charges shall ving from the place of their domicile, shall likewise be exempt from all duties of detraction

Article 11 The present treaty shall contin-Done at Washington, this eighteenth day of or shall be payable on the exportation of the ue in force for the term of twelve years from the date hereof, and further until the end of twelve months after the government of Hano portation or exportation of any articles the ver on the one part, or that of the United States on the other part, shall have given noulated and agreed, that if the kingdom of Hanthe city of Washington on the third day of States, which shall not equally extend to all over shall determine, during the said term of no higher duties on tonnage, or on their cartwelve years, to augment the existing import goes aforesaid, than are imposed on American and duties of customs, which shall not imme- gutengroschen per one hundred pounds Hano ment of the United States before proceeding to By the President : Article 8 In order to augment, by all the do so; and at the expiration of that year, or mea s at its bestowal, the commercial relations any time subsequently, the government of In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my between the United States and Germany, the the United States shall have ful power and hand and caused the seal of the United States kingdom of Hanover hereby agrees to abolish right to agrogate the present treaty by giving the import duty on raw cotton, and also to a- a previous notice of six months to the gov-Done at the city of Washington, this fourth | bolish the existing transit duties upon leaves, ernment of Hanover, or to continue it (at its day of May, in the year of our Lord stems, and strips of tobacco, in bogsheads or option) in full force until the operation there one thousand eight hundred and forty casks, raw cotton in hales or bags, whale oil of shall have been arrested in the manner first entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled

Article 12 The United States agree to ex-

become null and void to all intents and pur- tion being given to the President of the United In faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries cal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the high contracting parties, have signed of the United States, and their cargoes, as athe present treaty, and have thereto affixed our foresaid, shall be continued, and no longer:

Done in quadruplicate, at the city of Hano- ly been received by me, from his Majesty the ver, on the tenth day of June, in the year of Emperor of Brazil, through an official commuour Lord one thousand eight hundred and nication of Mr Felippe Jose Pereira Leal, has forty-six, and in the seventieth year of the in- charge d'affaires in the United States, under dependence of the United States of America. date of the 25th of October, 1847, that no oth-[L 8] A. DUDLEY MANN.

[L. S] GEORGE FREDERICK BARON DE FALCKE. imposed or levied in the ports of Brazil upon ratified on both parts, and the respective rati- United States, and upon the produce, manufications of the same were exchanged at the factures, or merchandise imported in the same city of Hanover, on the fifth day of March, from the United States, and from any foreign one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, country whatever, than are levied on Brazil by A Dudley Mann, special agent of the Uni- van ships and their cargoes in the same ports ted States to his Majesty the King of Hano- under like circumstances : Cross of the Royal Guelphick Order, on the by declare and proclaim, that so much of the part of their respective governments:

to cause their decisions to be carried into ef- K POLK, President of the United States of are, and shall be, suspended and discontinued America, have caused the said treaty to he so far as respects the vessels of Brazil, and made public, to the end that the same and ev | the produce, manufactures, and merchandist ry clause and article thereof, may be observed imported into the United States in the same, and fulfilled with good faith by the United from Brazil and from any other foreign count

hand, and caused the seal of the United States | tinue thenceforward so long as the reciproca

forty-seven, and of the Independence Brazil. of the United States the seventy-first. JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

Whereas a treaty of navigation and com merce, between the United States of America

be subject to the same conditions, stipulations

all the said stipulations and provisions, er. Whilst they conform to the laws and regui cepting only those relating to the Stade, and the Weser tolls, in which the government of

Now, therefore, the undersigned, Baron W. due form, have this day signed, in duplicate. and have exchanged, this declaration of the accession (hereby agreed to on the part of the United States) of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, for the Duchy of Oldenburg, to the treaty aforesaid, the effect of which accession and agreement is hereby de. clared to be to establish the said treaty between the high parties to this declaration, as fully if all the provisions therein contained, excepting as above excepted, had been recited world for word in a separate treaty, concluded and

In witness whereof, the above named plenipotentiaries have hereto affixed their names and seals. Done at Oldenburg, this tenth day of March, 1847. W E. BEAULIEU MARCONNAY [L s]

A. DUDLEY MANN. PROCLAMATIONS.

By the President of the United States of America. A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States, approved the third day of five, entitled " An act regulating commercial intercourse with the Islands of Miquelon and sels coming directly from those islands, either in ballast or laden with articles the growth or manufacture of either of said islands, and which are permitted to be exported therefrom in American vessels, may be admitted into the ports of the United States, on payment of no higher duties of tonnage, or on their cargues aforesaid, than are imposed on American vescan vessels, provided that this act shall not take effect until the President of the United States shall have received satisfactory intermation that similar privileges have been allowsaid is and by the government of France, and

shall have made proclamation accordingly: And whereas sati-factory information has been received by me that similar privileges have been allowed to American vessels and their cargoes at said islands by the govern-

ment of France: Now, therefore, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, to hereby declare and proclaim that all French vessels coming directly from the Islands of Miquelon and Saint Pierre, either in ballast or laden with articles the growth or manufacture of either of said islands, and which are permitted to be exported therefrom in American vessels, shall from this date be admitted into the ports of the United States on payment of

ton the twentieth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and torty seren, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-first.

JAMES K. POLK JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State By the President of the United States of America-

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States, of the twenty-tourth of My. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight. An act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, and to equalize the duties tend all the advantages and priviledge contain- on Prussian vessels and their cargoes," it is United States of America, by and with the ad- the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage vice and consent of their Senate, and by his and impost within the United States are, and Majesty the King of Hanover; and the ratifi- shall be, suspended and discontinued, so is cations thereof shall be exchanged at the city as respects the vessels of the said foreign 13. of Hanover, within the space of ten months tion, and the produce, manufactures, or merfrom this date, or sooner, if possible, when chandise imported into the United States in

And whereas satisfactory evidence has lateer or higher duties of onnage and impost are And whereas the said treaty has been duly vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the

States, and to continue so long as the recipito

ver, and the Baron George Frederick de Fa'cke, Now, therefore, I, JAMES K POLK, Press of his Majesty's Privy Council, Knight Grand dent of the United States of America, do here several acts imposing discriminating duties Now, therefore, he it known that I, JAMES tonnage and impost within the United States try whatever, the said suspension to take el-In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my fect from the day above mentioned, and to con exemption of the vessels of the United States Done at the city of Washington, this twenty- and the produce, manufactures, and merchanfourth day of April, in the year of our dise imported into Brazil in the same as afore Lord one thousand eight hundred and said, shall be continued by the government of

Given under my hand, at the city of Wash ington, this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, and the seventy-second of the Independence of the United States. JAMES K. POLK.

ness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, under By the President: JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State. the twelfth article of the foregoing treaty.